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That will effectually cure the worst cases of Fever and Ague is Fleming's Fever and Ague Mixture. When all else fails call and be cured with a single bottle of this. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

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Will restore half to its original color, and promote a new growth of hair on bald heads, if used according to the directions. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store Fifth street.

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We have rarely tried a better pen than Miner's anti-corrosive pen. It makes a fine, delicate stroke; don't stick in the paper, and will not corrode—qualities which should recommend it to all. Get a card. They only cost twenty-five cents a dozen.

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Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages, the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the State. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

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The best in the market—18 inch shaved and sawed. All kinds of lumber at C. C. Boyle & Co.'s lumber yard, Allegheny.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

The Union State Ticket.

The Union State Convention, in session at Harrisburg yesterday, and whose proceedings will be found reported in the special dispatches to the COMMERCIAL, has done just by our soldiers and reflected the sentiments of the constituency it represented. The Convention has placed soldiers in nomination for the only two offices in the gift of the people at the ensuing State election. Brig. Gen HARTRANFT, the nominee for Auditor General, entered the service as Colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, three month's men, in response to the President's call of April 15, 1861. At the expiration of this term of service, he again enrolled himself, July 27, 1861, as Colonel of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry regiment, composed of men from Montgomery, Northampton, Union, Centre and Dauphin counties. He served with distinction with his regiment for nearly its three years' term of service, and was promoted May 12, 1864, to Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct. His soldierly qualities were so highly esteemed, that he was soon placed in command of a Division. In the rebel assault on Fort Stedman, in front of Petersburg, March 25th, 1865, Gen. HARTRANFT was in command of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps, and to his skillful manouevering of his troops and their gallant fighting, was attributed the success of the Union arms on that day and the disastrous rout of the rebel army. Gen. HARTRANFT was severely wounded in this action, and his services were highly complimented by his superiors in command. He is a gentleman and soldier, in every way well qualified to discharge the important duties of Auditor General.

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, the nominee for Surveyor General, entered the service as Colonel of the Fifty-Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, composed of Cambria and Somerset county troops, July 30, 1861, and served with it during its three years' term of service. He was a valuable officer in the field, and enjoyed the confidence of his superiors and as well as that of the men of his command. He is honest and capable, and therefore well qualified for the post of Surveyor General.

"CARNIVALS"—The New Yorkers are "great" on "carnivals," and there would seem to be no disputing that as to financial crime they have a right to the almost exclusive use of the word. The Philadelphians, we perceive, are somewhat disposed to improve the occasion to draw a parallel between the two cities, and to concede to the Metropolis her superiority in great frauds by gentlemen of recognized respectability and standing. As to that, however, the city of brotherly love is not entirely free, for it was but a few weeks ago that one of her banks was defrauded of a large amount, some two hundred thousand dollars, we believe, by one of its officers; and, considering the contagious character of the disease, if it is one, there is time enough yet for it to rage in that and other cities, where, to a degree at least, the same causes have unquestionably existed. It may be well not to give attention exclusively to New York, but keep some of it at home. There is no knowing where the "Carnival" may rage next, or in what form.

PETROLEUM IN LOCOMOTIVES.—The English engineers are discussing whether petroleum can be used as fuel for locomotives. Mr. Brydges Adams thinks it can, the only question being its economy. He describes an engine which could be used, and by which the fire could be so directed as to regulate at pleasure the concentration on the boiler, by which there would be no burning of the boiler, no cutting of the tubes by particles of fuel, no sparks or smoke through the chimney, and no sulphur or carbon in fumes to damage the copper or annoy the passengers. By building such an engine purposely for such fuel, many things might be arranged advantageously; but there is no difficulty in applying the principle to any existing engines. The malodorous vapors, the absence of smoke and dirt, and noxious gases, and coal-dust, and occasional coal on the rails—or, if coke be used, the freedom from cutting the tubes, and the freedom from particles of coke-dust in the passengers' eyes—more frequent in tunnels than elsewhere. Practically extending the heating surface, by using the whole instead of a portion of it, a small fire becomes equivalent to a larger one, and can use larger cylinders with a less total weight of machine. The economy of using coal oil in question can be done at a touch. Compared with coal its cost must be greater.

YOUNG KETCHUM.—The habits of young Ketchum are said to have been unexceptionable. He was fond of playing billiards, but had no vices. His family was always well provided for, and no man seemed to be more attached to his wife and child than he. His father placed the utmost reliance upon him, made him his confidant in all business matters, and never supposed that he could be guilty of a mean or dishonorable act of any nature.

He was reared in affluence and tenderness, was an excellent scholar, and originally intended for one of the learned professions, but his extensive business and acquaintance with the leading men of the country offered inducements for him to enter into business with his father. No young man was more highly thought of than he, and there was no merchant who would refuse to loan him almost any amount of money that he might demand.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—At the great musical festival in Dresden the stars and stripes were specially honored. A young American girl took with her a small flag of her country, which, on leaving home, she promised to wear wherever she went. On this occasion, it is related, she did not forget her promise. From a back window in a retired position, she held out the stars and stripes thus decorated. No sooner was her flag recognized than it received from the Prussian body a reverential raising of the hat, and when this was acknowledged by a wave of the hand, they broke out in a general waving of hats, and vivat vivat! The Austrians did the same, and the men of Frankfort and Leipsic—each recognized at a distance a small silken banner not half a yard long which bore their own national streamers.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1865. NO. 288.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Union State Convention.

Hon. John Cessna, Temporary Chairman.

His Remarks on the Duty of the Hour.

Recognition of Soldiers Claims for Office.

H. C. Johnson, of Meadville, Permanent Chairman.

TENOR OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED.

Protection to American Industry.

The Monroe Doctrine Reasserted.

Equalization of Discharged Soldiers' Bounties.

A SOLDIER TICKET NOMINATED.

The Hero of Fort Steadman, Gen. Hartranft, for Auditor Gen'l.

COL. J. M. CAMPBELL, OF CAMBRIA, FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman State Central Committee.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 17

General Cameron called the State Convention to order at 12 o'clock.

Temporary Organization.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bradford, was selected for temporary chairman.

Mr. Cessna then made an eloquent and lengthy speech on the duty of the Union party at the present time. The power of treason being conquered, the military hold on the South must be relaxed until the spirit is also, and the late rebels convince us of their loyalty, both by profession and practice. The property of the rebels must be confiscated to help pay the national debt, and add a few comforts of life to the tables of widows whose firesides have been made desolate by the war or the treason that caused it. He alluded to the suffrage question by saying: "Having proclaimed the freedom of the slave, let us not weaken ourselves or endanger his condition by any controversy among ourselves about his present position, or the extent of his privileges, but carefully and surely provide that the freedom thus proclaimed shall be firmly and irrevocably established through all time to come."

General Moorhead, of Allegheny, and Senator Nicholls, of Philadelphia, were elected temporary Vice Presidents, and Mr. Gara, of Erie, and Mr. McVeigh, of Chester, temporary Secretaries.

There being two sets of delegates from the Berks and Lycoming districts, a committee was appointed to examine their claims.

On motion of Mr. Carnahan, a committee on permanent organization was appointed.

A committee appointed by the association of loyal Pennsylvanians, of Washington City, were admitted to seats in the Convention, without the right to participate.

None but Soldiers for Office.

Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizing the claims of our citizen-soldiers on our confidence and gratitude as superior to all others, and that in token of the sincerity of this declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the Republic.

Thad. Stevens moved its reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Todd opposed the motion in an elegant and sensible speech. If the resolution be referred to the Committee it will surely be killed. The Committee will not report until the nominations have been made. During the war we were eloquent in our professions of gratitude to the soldiers, who saved our liberties at the point of the bayonet, and the time has come to ascertain who were sincere and who were hypocrites.

Mr. Stevens would go as far as Mr. Todd in showing our gratitude to the soldiers, but he was also in favor of remembering the loyal civilian, who furnished the means to carry on the war. He wanted to vote unfettered and untrammelled.

Mr. Todd thought that the man who remained at home, giving his money, had not as strong a claim on the people as the one who hazarded life in defense of our liberties. If we do not reward the soldier in our nomination, disaster and defeat will light on our banners.

The resolution was referred to the committee, with instruction to report immediately after permanent organization.

Allegheny County in Committees.

W. J. Gilmore and Capt. Batchelor represented Allegheny on the Committee on Resolutions, and James L. Graham and R. B. Carnahan on Committee on Organization.

It was ordered that all resolutions hereafter offered be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Afternoon Session—The Permanent Organization.

At the afternoon session, Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Meadville, was reported as permanent chairman, and W. J. Gilmore and Wm. Peters, of Allegheny, among others, as Vice Presidents.

Mr. Johnson, on taking the chair, deemed it unnecessary to add to what had been so well and fully said by Mr. Cessna, and assumed his duties without a speech.

Form of the Platform.

Mr. McVeigh presented the report of the committee on resolutions:

The first returns thanks to God and the soldiers for our victory.

The second reveres the memory of our martyred President, and pledges the support of the party to his successor.

The third, that the mild policy of the President has not been accepted by the rebels in a proper spirit, and that their defiant conduct convinces us that they are not entitled to the rights they have forfeited by their treason.

The fourth, that the rebels having been conquered, their cases should be referred to Congress.

The fifth favors the confiscation of the rebels' estates exceeding ten thousand dollars in value.

The sixth favors protection to American industry.

The seventh reasserts the Monroe doctrine.

The eighth favors the equalization of bounties to discharged soldiers, irrespective of the date of their enlistment.

The ninth and tenth endorses the public services of Secretary Stanton and Governor Curtin.

The eleventh, that this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude, and that in making nominations for offices especial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or navy, in the suppression of the rebellion.

The twelfth is a bill of indictment against the Democratic party.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Todd Renews his Soldier Resolution.

Mr. Todd offered his soldier resolution of the morning as a substitute for the one on that subject reported by the Committee, and supported it in an able speech.

Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, opposed the substitute. Soldiers are simply American citizens—nothing more. He repudiated the idea of them having any peculiar claims to consideration, but said they were entitled to our thanks. His speech was generally regarded as lamentably undignified, as he concluded by saying that he would leave the Convention if the substitute prevailed.

Thad Stevens was dignified in his opposition. He said he would not court popularity at the expense of his freedom of action.

A delegate said that if the idea of the substitute was correct, we should have supported McClellan last fall.

Mr. Vincent, of Erie, replied that McClellan was not recognized as a representative of the American soldier.

John Cessna said he was in convention to vote for soldiers all the time, but he would not vote for the substitute.

The Resolution Voted Down.

The ayes and nays were called, seventeen voting for and one hundred and eleven against. Among the latter were all the Allegheny delegates, General Moorhead, J. L. Graham, R. B. Carnahan, Capt. Batchelor, W. J. Gilmore, Jared M. Brush, Benj. Singerly and Wm. Peters.

The Nominations—Soldiers Victorious.

Maj. General Hartranft, of Montgomery, the hero of Fort Steadman, was nominated for Auditor General, and Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, Cambria county, for Surveyor General.

On the ballot for Auditor General, Gen. Hartranft lacked four votes of a nomination. Before the result was announced, the delegates began changing their votes. Hiestand, a civilian, for whom Thad. Stevens voted, was withdrawn, and Hartranft nominated by loud acclaim.

Col. Campbell had a large majority on the first ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous.

The Candidates

Were introduced and thanked the Convention. They are both modest, capable men, and their selection gives universal satisfaction.

The Proceedings of the Convention

Were ordered to be published, and copies sent to the President, to each member of the Cabinet and next Congress, and the chairman of the various State Committees.

Chairman State Central Committee.

John Cessna, by vote of the Convention, was chosen as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Convention

Was most orderly in its sessions. Nothing whatever unpleasant occurred, and the best of feeling prevailed. The suffrage question was not alluded to save in Mr. Cessna's speech. The prominent leaders of the party in the State discouraged its agitation. Even Thad. Stevens said that he could see no good that it could produce. Every one seems prepared for the agitation whenever it is deemed necessary. It is felt that the success of President Johnson's reconstruction policy depends upon the Union party, and that it might improve both the party and the President to discuss questions now which can be settled as well in the future.

It is but right to say that the Allegheny County Delegation voted for the soldier candidates nominated. The Delegation leaves for home at one o'clock to-night.

H.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, August 17.—The Union State Convention met at noon to-day. The Convention was called to order by General Cameron, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hon. John Cessna was chosen temporary president. A committee was appointed on contested seats and permanent organization.

Mr. Todd, of Cumberland, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our soldiers on its confidence and gratitude as superior to those of all others, and that in token of the sincerity of this declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office except those who have proven their loyalty and patriotism by service in the field against the enemies of the country.

Mr. Stevens moved its reference to the Committee on Resolutions, which, after some debate, was modified by instructing the committee to report immediately on the facts.

A committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed on resolutions.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported H. C. Johnson, of Crawford county, for President, with a Vice President from each senatorial District.

Mr. McVeigh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted their report. The resolutions affirm confidence in the Administration of President Johnson, and endorse his reconstruction policy. They compliment Gov. Curtin and Secretary Stanton; favor the confiscation of the rebels' property amounting to or over $10,000 in value, to pay pensions, &c., to soldiers. They also revere to the revision of the Monroe doctrine; favor protection to American industry; endorse the Monroe doctrine, and maintain the claims of soldiers to offices, and posts of profit and honor.

Mr. Todd again offered a resolution presented by him at the morning session, relative to the recognition of soldiers' claims to offices, as a substitute for one on the same subject presented by the committee. After considerable debate, the substitute was negatived. The resolutions, as submitted by the committee, were then unanimously adopted.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Auditor General, which resulted as follows: General John Hartranft, of Montgomery, 66; Gen. A. Hiesland, of Lancaster county, 39; R. B. McComb, of Lawrence county, 20; General Chas. Albright, of Clarion county, 6; General James Pollock, of Northumberland county, 2. The nomination of General Hartranft was decided unanimous.

The following is the result of the balloting for Surveyor General: Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cumberland, 92; General Jas. Nagle, of Schuylkill county, 29.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county, was elected by the Convention as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The members then proceeded to indicate their choice for members of the State Central Committee, after which General Hartranft and Col. Campbell, being presented to the Convention, made brief and appropriate addresses. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

STATE ITEMS.

Monterey Springs, Franklin county, have been purchased by Mr. John Knott for $50,000.

A MRS. WILSON, residing in Philadelphia, in attempting to catch a mosquito which stung her in the face, fell on the floor and broke her arm. The mosquito escaped.

William Speer, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Huntingdon county, died at the residence of his son-in-law, William G. Huyett, Esq., in Williamsburg, last week.

Capt. John C. Shroad, company K, 77th regiment, lately commanded by Col. Rose of this city, died in Lancaster on Monday, from disease contracted at Andersonville. Another victim of Jailor Wirz's brutality.

Lieut. W. F. Arnold, disbursing officer at Harrisburg, gives notice that all persons having claims against the Government for expenses incurred in recruiting for the Western Division of Pennsylvania, such as transportation, subsistence and lodging of recruits, rent of rendezvous, &c., must present their accounts at once at the Disbursing Office in Harrisburg.

THE LAST FRAUD.—The New York *Commercial* concludes some excellent remarks on the Ketchum fraud as follows: The course of Edward Ketchum, and the failure of one of the largest speculative firms on 'Change, illustrate how little, in the long run, is to be gained by speculations based upon monetary fluctuations. The changes in gold more or less balance each other. Yesterday's gains are swept away by to-day's losses, and it is quite as likely that a speculator may be hopelessly bankrupted as that he may make a fortune. Even the largest capital, the shrewdest tact, and the broadest experience are unavailing for so controlling the market as to realize permanent profit. The firm of Ketchum's has long been considered omnipotent in governing the prices of stocks and gold; it now turns out that they fail by the very excitement they themselves create. Natural laws, not individuals, however influential, control the markets.

Late correspondence from Texas states that the conduct of Gen. Merritt's cavalry on their march through that State, was the theme of admiration of the citizens. Two colored soldiers were executed at Brownsville on the 20th ult., for outrages on females. Cortinas, with his force of Republicans, still hovered around Matamoras, but had yet made no further attack on the town, and it was not supposed that he would, his numbers being too insignificant. A Matamoras paper revives the story that ex-Senator Gwin is at the head of the Imperial government of Sonora, at an annual salary of $9,000, without any ducal or other title.

A daughter of Samuel Calhoun, Esq., of East Salem, Mercer county, aged about seventeen years, was killed by lightning, a short distance from Mercer, on Tuesday evening last. She, in company with a younger sister, was returning from town, when a heavy storm came up, and they took refuge in the cellar of an old house by the road side. They had been but a few moments there, when the building was struck. The current passed along the side into the cellar, instantly killing the one and severely shocking the other.

A REBELLIOUS CLERGY.—A number of clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, of the secession persuasion, have joined in a lengthy address to their brethren in the ministerior, declaring they cannot and will not take the oath required by the new Constitution, and as this means rebellion, Gov. Fletcher will attend to the case as soon as the time fixed by law expires.

It is stated that all the soldiers now in the field, with the single exception of those in the military division under Gen. Sheridan, have within a few days been paid up to and including the 30th of June last, and for Sheridan's department over $20,000,000 were sent two weeks ago to the paymaster, with which to settle all demands against the Government.

WASHINGTON.

Wirz Trial again Postponed.

GEN. ROUSSEAU IN WASHINGTON.

Equestrian Tournaments all the Rage

A PARDON BUREAU SPOKEN OF

Dishonesty in Cotton Operations.

THE CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Richmond Enquirer to be Revived.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Wm. O. Brown was to-day appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, at Toledo, Ohio.

General Rousseau.

Congressman elect from the Louisville District, is in town.

The trouble with

The Trial of Wirz,

The Andersonville jailor, seems to be a superabundance of evidence, constantly requiring additions to the specifications, and increasing the enormity of the crimes with which he is charged. Another postponement, therefore, was made to-day, until Monday next.

A soldier, of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was confined for sometime at Andersonville, writes a long letter to the *Chronicle* to-day relating the brutalities practiced upon him and his fellow-prisoners. Quite a crowd of former prisoners collected about the doors of the commission to-day.

Tournaments

Have become the rage among the young equestrians of the District and neighboring portions of Virginia. Another one was held yesterday on Analostan Island, attended by a large crowd.

Additional instructions are being issued to the several Treasury agents all through the cotton producing region, to regulate the business of getting out the

Captured Government Cotton.

Each agent is to be restricted within specifically defined limits, and not to interfere with cotton in transit. Contracts are to be made with planters, in whose possession cotton is found, on liberal terms, for the movement of cotton to market, and it is hoped that a better feeling will thus be created among those who have rebel property in their hands, and will bring to light a greater quantity of it. The great trouble in the management of the matter thus far is, that between five hundred and one thousand men fraudently pretending to be Treasury agents, have been roaming through the interior, seizing and miscellaneously stealing cotton on all hands.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey,

Of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Peru, on a salary of $7,500 in gold, and will sail immediately from New York for his field of duty. His wife, recently Mrs. Valetta, former belle of the capital, and daughter of ex-Secretary Caleb B. Smith, accompanies him.

There were several hundred applications for pardon to-day. There is talk of creating

A Pardon Bureau.

The pressure on Brevet Johnson continues. He works very hard, takes little or no exercise, and grows pale and emaciated.

An Accidental Fall of a Derrick

At the capitol yesterday, killed one of the workmen and wounded another.

A pressure is being made on the Government to

Tax all Cotton Fifteen Per Cent.

And abandon any further effort to seize that belonging to the late rebel government. Instructions issued to-day, however, show this pressure to be fruitless.

Erroneous reports having been widely circulated concerning alleged reports of the wheat crop to the Agricultural Department, that Department furnishes us the following

Official Statement.

The Department of Agriculture has just completed tables showing the condition of the crops on the first day of August, as reported by its correspondents. At that time the harvest had not been secured, but from other correspondence since then, it is believed that the wheat had not received any additional injury, except, perhaps, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the rains have extended since the first day of August.

The Department has issued another circular, which will be returned on the first day of September, renewing its inquiries relative to wheat and other crops, and also as to the amount of old wheat in the country; and when the circular is received, information will be more definite and complete, but it is believed that the loss will not be less than now reported. The table formed on the August circular shows the following decrease of the crops of 1865 from those of 1864: crops of 1864, 160,950,823 bushels, estimated for 1865, 131,151,135; decrease, 2,221,188 bushels. The loss is as follows: In New England and Middle States, 667,881; in Maryland and Delaware, 1,719,661; in the Western and Northwestern States, 2,961,741; total 28,241,088.

All other crops, but particularly corn and potatoes, are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerable loss is reported in the Southern States. The crop of corn is very large, and the hay crop in the West has been much injured by the wet, but is still abundant.

The Richmond "Enquirer"

Is about to be revived by the old proprietors, Taylor and Algers, who have undergone whatever change of heart is necessary to enable them to retain their property. It is said that some twenty thousand dollars have been raised for them by sympathizing friends in New York to buy new presses and type and place them in funds to make their start. Henry A. Wise, according to report, is to be editor-in-chief.

There is so little disapproval here of

General Palmer's Recent Action

in Kentucky, that his sanguine friends think he would stand a good chance for Secretary Stanton's place if that officer should resign.

A Board of Officers,

To consist of Surgeons C. S. Tripler, H. R. Wirtz and Anthony Reger, with C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon, as recorder, has been ordered to convene in New York city on the 20th of September, for examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for admission to the medical staff of the army.

The General Land Office

Has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior List No. 1 of the lands of the General Pacific Railroad Company, embracing 4,800,054 acres. It is proposed that a patent shall be speedily issued, vesting the fee of these lands in said company.

The Census Returns,

Now being made up, show the total value of carpet manufactures in Ohio and Illinois to be $21,291, against a value of $6,000 in 1850. The value of same manufactures in New England was $3,362,868.

The Paymaster General

Has just issued the following circular to all paymasters:

"Make reports by mail of all your retained troops paid to June 30th or April 30th, under order from this office of July 20th, giving lists of the organizations paid to each date. Make a like report weekly of those hereafter paid. This is of the highest importance, and must not be omitted. Expedite these payments with all dispatch consistent with the duty of paying discharged troops. Let there be no delay for want of money. Estimate from time to time as closely as practicable, and your demands by telegraph shall be promptly met."

The Surgeon General

has received the following dispatch this afternoon from Surgeon Judson:

"Governor Brough has an incipient carbuncle visible on the back, and restless nights and nauseau this morning, with a sloughing condition of the foot, rendering his symptoms less favorable."

National Teachers' Association.

A Trip to the Gettysburg Battlefield.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 17.

Four hundred and eighty members of the Teachers' Association went to Gettysburg this morning. They will return to-night and resume business to-morrow morning. Only about half the teachers left with the excursionists, the rest remaining here to see the sights. O.

THE Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has decided that where a person purchases trees of nursery men to fill orders previously obtained, and delivers the same at different stations on the railroad, either by himself or his agents, he is required to take out a dealer's license for each and every station at which he delivers the trees. The same decision will apply to his agents.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Matters on Pithole,

Number of Wells Producing on the Creek

Another Good Strike on Dunkard.

Greene County Oil Region Looking Up

The subjoined correspondence from Pithole, Venango county, and Dunkard Creek, Greene county, will prove that oil developments continue to be made:

Letter from Pithole.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE CITY, August 14, 1865.

Last week I traveled by the overland route, from Greensburg to this place. I left on Monday morning and arrived here Wednesday evening, traveling about forty miles per day. At Freeport I met several gentlemen on their way to this place, amongst whom were Captain C. C. Markle, and Captain Oliver, of West Newton; Capt. A. O. F. Overholt, of Connellsville, and Wm. Baughman, formerly a private in Captain Markle's company; so you may know we had a pleasant time for two days. They are all more or less interested in wells at Pithole. Capt. Markle and his father, C. P. Markle, have large interests, and a good prospect of several flowing wells. Since my last, a number of new wells have been tubed and tested, and still more will be tested in a couple of days. No. 19, the well that was on fire some days ago, is flowing about four hundred barrels, with sucker rods in. When they are drawn, it is the opinion that she will equal the United States well or the Homestead well.

S. C. Stevenson, formerly of Connellsville, but for sometime past employed at the Story Farm as book-keeper for John S. Fink, Esq., has been chosen Superintendent of No. 19, Holmden Farm, and it has been named the Grant Well. Mr. Stevenson is quite young, but has the reputation of being a prudent, careful business man, besides being a first-rate oil man and a good fisherman. He is very popular.

Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63, 16, 8, 58, 25, 64, 65, and 7, Holmden Farm, have all been pumped and tested, and are yielding largely, except, perhaps, No. 7, which I fear is a *dry hole*. I am sorry it is so, as there are a number of worthy young men interested in her. Nos. 60 and 61 have every appearance of being large flowing wells. Fink, Wade and Dale are heavily interested in them.

One of the unfortunate men who were so badly burned at the fire at No. 19 died here on Thursday last. His name was Brook, of Michigan. He has an agent at Oil Creek, by the name of Baldtown, and had been a spectator of the well but a few moments. He was universally respected all who knew him. His remains were interred in a field near by. He leaves a wife and two children. The other three who were so severely burned at the same time, are not considered dangerous, but have little hope of recovery. Their names are Dugan, Kingsley and Armstrong.

The new well, the Capt. C. P. Nicholas, kept by a gentleman, named D. Turbush, is doing a splendid business. It is kept in elegant style, and is headquarters for Pittsburghers and Westmorelanders. It is the favorite resort of the evening of meeting Col. Dick Coulter, Maj. Israel Unangher, and Dr. J. W. Anawalt, all of the old 18th Pennsylvania. Also, Harry Kettering, of the Kettering House, Harrisburg; Clark Warden, Samuel Warden, John C. Magill, the Guffey brothers and a number of others, all of whom are old friends of the Pittsburgh oil landers. So when you visit Pithole, call at the St. Nicholas.

We had a small fall of amusement the past ten days, viz., the fat boy and girl, Ball & Fitzpatrick's circus, and two or three others that have no name. The theatre will be open in about ten days, and Murphy's company, and the Murphy brothers, will be in A. No. 1. Star actors have been engaged.

We have any number of Attorneys here; also M. D.'s, and amongst them I notice Madame Corrie James, a female physician, from New York. She is stopping at the Hood's house, a two-and-a-half story hotel. What her merits are I am unable to say.

A. J. Christy, of Oil City, has opened a very neat and convenient Drug store, and in connection with it a Restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be purchased.

Pithole is quiet. The only excitement is the arrival of parties from the oil regions, who are looking for investments.

Another Good Strike on Dunkard.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKARD CREEK, PA., August 11, 1865.

In accordance with a previous promise to advise you of all leading strikes and other matters of interest on Dunkard, I have great pleasure in advising you of a very promising strike in one of the Wilkins Wells, the "Good Luck," or as it is sometimes called the "Frogpond." At a depth of 46 feet, one of the most promising strikes ever made on Dunkard was had to-day. When I first came on the ground, there was but a small number of the oldest and most experienced men on the creek, all of whom united in calling it one of the very best strikes ever had on Dunkard. I cannot recall all the names, but will mention a few that are known to business men of Pittsburgh, and whose opinions are entitled to credit, for skeptical readers doubt my statements. Cephas Wylie, of the old and well known "Wylie well;" Abraham Hare, superintendent on the Bailey well, owned by Hamilton, Bailey & Co., Pittsburgh, and Mr. Delaney, of Brownsville, with a number of others. In every pump oil is found in considerable quantities, and the gas is the largest that has been struck in the creek, and would have been saved, in addition to the many but useful sent and carried away by interested and curious persons. This strike was made in Wilkins' well No. 2, and the oil rose in the tube over twelve to sixteen inches, and immediately below, is the finest white sand rock, which, when struck has, with one or two exceptions, always been the case, that there is an excellent quality. I forward a specimen of the oil, and am willing to let it speak for itself. I could easily send you gallons as pints, if I had the facilities.

Mr. Wilkins, the manager, had already ordered the tubing from Pittsburgh, in anticipation of striking oil, and will have it on the ground before, and sufficient to warrant the expense of tanks and tubing. Contracts are to be made with planters, in whose possession cotton is found, on liberal terms, for the movement of cotton to market, and it is hoped that a better feeling will thus be created among those who have rebel property in their hands, and will bring to light a greater quantity of it. The great trouble in the management of the matter thus far is, that between five hundred and one thousand men fraudently pretending to be Treasury agents, have been roaming through the interior, seizing and miscellaneously stealing cotton on all hands.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey,

Of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Peru, on a salary of $7,500 in gold, and will sail immediately from New York for his field of duty. His wife, recently Mrs. Valetta, former belle of the capital, and daughter of ex-Secretary Caleb B. Smith, accompanies him.

There were several hundred applications for pardon to-day. There is talk of creating

A Pardon Bureau.

The pressure on Brevet Johnson continues. He works very hard, takes little or no exercise, and grows pale and emaciated.

An Accidental Fall of a Derrick

At the capitol yesterday, killed one of the workmen and wounded another.

A pressure is being made on the Government to

Tax all Cotton Fifteen Per Cent.

And abandon any further effort to seize that belonging to the late rebel government. Instructions issued to-day, however, show this pressure to be fruitless.

Erroneous reports having been widely circulated concerning alleged reports of the wheat crop to the Agricultural Department, that Department furnishes us the following

Official Statement.

The Department of Agriculture has just completed tables showing the condition of the crops on the first day of August, as reported by its correspondents. At that time the harvest had not been secured, but from other correspondence since then, it is believed that the wheat had not received any additional injury, except, perhaps, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the rains have extended since the first day of August.

The Department has issued another circular, which will be returned on the first day of September, renewing its inquiries relative to wheat and other crops, and also as to the amount of old wheat in the country; and when the circular is received, information will be more definite and complete, but it is believed that the loss will not be less than now reported. The table formed on the August circular shows the following decrease of the crops of 1865 from those of 1864: crops of 1864, 160,950,823 bushels, estimated for 1865, 131,151,135; decrease, 2,221,188 bushels. The loss is as follows: In New England and Middle States, 667,881; in Maryland and Delaware, 1,719,661; in the Western and Northwestern States, 2,961,741; total 28,241,088.

All other crops, but particularly corn and potatoes, are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerable loss is reported in the Southern States. The crop of corn is very large, and the hay crop in the West has been much injured by the wet, but is still abundant.

The Richmond "Enquirer"

Is about to be revived by the old proprietors, Taylor and Algers, who have undergone whatever change of heart is necessary to enable them to retain their property. It is said that some twenty thousand dollars have been raised for them by sympathizing friends in New York to buy new presses and type and place them in funds to make their start. Henry A. Wise, according to report, is to be editor-in-chief.

There is so little disapproval here of

General Palmer's Recent Action

in Kentucky, that his sanguine friends think he would stand a good chance for Secretary Stanton's place if that officer should resign.

A Board of Officers,

To consist of Surgeons C. S. Tripler, H. R. Wirtz and Anthony Reger, with C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon, as recorder, has been ordered to convene in New York city on the 20th of September, for examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for admission to the medical staff of the army.

The General Land Office

Has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior List No. 1 of the lands of the General Pacific Railroad Company, embracing 4,800,054 acres. It is proposed that a patent shall be speedily issued, vesting the fee of these lands in said company.

The Census Returns,

Now being made up, show the total value of carpet manufactures in Ohio and Illinois to be $21,291, against a value of $6,000 in 1850. The value of same manufactures in New England was $3,362,868.

The Paymaster General

Has just issued the following circular to all paymasters:

"Make reports by mail of all your retained troops paid to June 30th or April 30th, under order from this office of July 20th, giving lists of the organizations paid to each date. Make a like report weekly of those hereafter paid. This is of the highest importance, and must not be omitted. Expedite these payments with all dispatch consistent with the duty of paying discharged troops. Let there be no delay for want of money. Estimate from time to time as closely as practicable, and your demands by telegraph shall be promptly met."

The Surgeon General

has received the following dispatch this afternoon from Surgeon Judson:

"Governor Brough has an incipient carbuncle visible on the back, and restless nights and nauseau this morning, with a sloughing condition of the foot, rendering his symptoms less favorable."

National Teachers' Association.

A Trip to the Gettysburg Battlefield.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 17.

Four hundred and eighty members of the Teachers' Association went to Gettysburg this morning. They will return to-night and resume business to-morrow morning. Only about half the teachers left with the excursionists, the rest remaining here to see the sights. O.

THE Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has decided that where a person purchases trees of nursery men to fill orders previously obtained, and delivers the same at different stations on the railroad, either by himself or his agents, he is required to take out a dealer's license for each and every station at which he delivers the trees. The same decision will apply to his agents.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Atlantic Cable.

It was Broken on the 2d Inst.

Great Eastern Returned to England.

Parties on Board Still Hopeful of Success.

JOURNAL OF CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEARTS CONTENT, Aug. 15th, via Aspey Bay, August 17.—The British war steamers Terrible and Galeto, from Hearts Content on the 2d, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. The steamship Great Eastern returned to Heartsness on the 11th inst. Capt. Napier reports as follows: The cable parted on Wednesday, the 2d instant, at noon, in 1950

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Southern Ideas About the Negroes.

It is said to be a very general opinion in the South that the negroes, being freed, will dwindle in numbers and eventually become extinct through a process of indolence, improvidence, destitution, and misery. That many may be honestly of this opinion, we do not doubt; but Southern opinions on this subject have very little weight with us, and they are at the present time, in their disappointment and distress, not in a condition to form a reliable opinion on the subject.

The Indians furnish no analogy to the negroes, being unaccustomed to labor, addicted to wild, savage life, and subsisting on the products of the chase. In no case negroes of the North afford no support to the theory of the Southern people. The census shows that they do not diminish, but increase in numbers, and, in some instances, as rapidly as the slaves do in the South. The mortality of the slave population is invariably greater than that of the white and free colored in the slave States, and we have no reason to think that the mortality among the free blacks in the free States is greater than in the former slave States.

If the blacks in the South are to be left without the protection of law, to be oppressed in every way, to be deprived of the opportunity of laboring, or to be cheated in their wages, their prospect is indeed gloomy. But we have no expectation of such a state of things. Humanity and justice forbid it. We have not the most cheering hopes for the colored race, nor, indeed, for the white race, in the South, unless they improve their ways. If the whites insist on the right to oppress the blacks and bring on a collision of violence with them, in their present temper of mind, the consequences to both would be disastrous beyond anything that they have experienced. But by fair and kind treatment of the inferior race, in conformity with wholesome laws, the interests and happiness of both races will be promoted, and things will settle down, on the new basis of freedom, advantageously to all. The transition, involving so great a change, may be attended with difficulties, but the final adjustment will compensate for them all.

We refer not now to the political position of the colored race, but to their physical condition. They must have subsistence, and they must earn it, as they have always done, on that soil. They are not going to starve to death for the accommodation of anybody's whims and prejudices. The country needs their labor and would be ruined without it, and they need wages. The sooner the parties understand the situation, the better it will be for them. If the black race is to become extinct in the South, it is too soon to begin any calculations or to adopt any policy on the hypothesis, while their number is reckoned by millions, and still increasing. In fact, the white native population of the South, even before the rebellion, appeared more likely to run out than the blacks, according to the census of 1860, more than one quarter of the free persons born in the Southern States had left those States for other sections, while only one sixth had so left the Eastern and Middle States; and of the whole population of the slaveholding States over 728,000 were from free States, and over 232,000 born in the slaveholding States were living in the free States.

Giving Publicity to Incomes.

The publication of incomes is not the least objectionable thing incident to the administration, if not part of the law itself. Without doubt some good has been done by it, so far as it has increased the receipts of the Treasury, but it is doubtful whether, in view of the we l grounded objections, after all, its continuance is to be desired even for that reason. We have been told that while publicity has stimulated some to be more accurate and perhaps more honest than they otherwise would be, it has at the same time induced others to make exaggerated and false returns for the purpose of gaining credit and standing with which to make a start in a career of speculation; or to gain a social position they could not otherwise attain. These, perhaps, are among the least of the objections, but the quotation below, which we make from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, presents some of the graver ones, to which others still might be added:

> No man cares to have his income known. It is the thing he, above all others, desires to keep within his exclusive knowledge. He has reasons for this—reasons commensurate with his anxiety to preserve secrecy. This particular reason is the almost consequence to him in fighting the battles of life. He has to sustain competition in a thousand ways, and it is not for his advantage that his competitor should know his resources. At the head of a family he does not desire a spendthrift son or a gay daughter, to know that he has the means for gratifying all their extravagant wishes; nor does he wish a relative struggling in business, to know that he has means for supporting him in ventures beyond his capital. As a merchant, he is wronged by the publication of returns which, by his fellow merchants, are considered as the same of his means, while in reality they are not such. A merchant's profits are ever fluctuating. This year they may be light; while his income, as supposed them to be not less than $50,000, they may have happened to be only $10,000. The result is that his credit is curtailed, and he is damaged, even if not ruined. Or, his profits may have been unusually large, in which case enlarged facilities are offered him, and he is tempted into trading beyond his capital, and ultimate embarrassment is the result. In either case, both the merchant and the creditors suffer from the publicity given to private affairs. The specie-man needs only to return a large income in order to acquire his banking credit. The unworthy housekeeper, with limited resources, need expect no mercy at the hands of his tradesmen, for although he has always paid his bills promptly, and by economy is ready to do so at the appearance, yet the secret is now out; the Government has branded him as poor, and the sooner he settles all his outstanding accounts the better. He would be sent the sheriff outside his house. To one class this publicity is a good. The fast liver, the man who has not an ambition to figure in the circle of Central Park, drone, has but to add a few thousands to his limited hundreds, and there is not a better, more favored, or a happier man in the city who will not trust him to any extent.

Negroes Acting Badly.

The reports continue, and are probably true, that in the interior of Texas the negro population are committing numerous robberies, and other criminal acts. Nothing better than this could reasonably be expected. These people have been kept in the deepest darkness of ignorance. They have not had the opportunity of learning from books the great principles of morality, and they have not had good examples of respect for the laws either of God or man before their eyes. Whatever instinctive sense of right they may have had, has been contradicted and confused by the conduct of the white people, both against them and against the laws of the land. It is, therefore, not at all surprising, however much it may be deplored and condemned, that by the effect of ignorance and bad example they should be led into the commission of criminal acts. With their exaggerated and mistaken notions of freedom, and with a people around them who have set law and government at defiance, and introduced disorder and violence into society, it would be strange indeed if the negroes did not feel the contagion of anarchy and evil example. For our part, we never suspected them of possessing a nature so nearly angelic and so widely different from that of their masters.

We hope, however, that these disorders and crimes will be speedily suppressed by the strong arm of the Government. We have no doubt that both whites and blacks require the exercise of power to bring them into subjection to law. And it is best for both that authority should exercise its prerogatives, for controlling and restraining their wild passions, and restoring society to order on the basis of liberty and justice.

Total Failure of the Cable.

It seems to be the accepted idea that the Cable is a total failure. There is a bare chance in the fact that the "fault" may have been repaired, and there will continue to be hope until the ships give up and are known to have returned. It is impossible now to perceive what might have been done that was not done to insure success, though when this trial comes to be fully reported and considered, it may disclose not only wherein was the fault, but the remedy. In this there may be found a permanent yet expensive contribution to science; and, like the first suspension bridge that spanned Niagara's gorge, this may prove the undertaking that will make all future attempts successful. This is about the extent of the ground of hope that can be seen in the present state of the case.

THE country will be glad to learn that the President has "put his foot down" about pardons, and that hereafter but few will be granted, and those for the best of reasons. The number granted up to this time has doubtless been much exaggerated, the total to whom pardons have been extended being very small in comparison with the number of applicants. We have seen it stated that some thousands are awaiting the President's action. We think the universal response will be—let them wait.

WE seize the first moment to do the *Post* justice. It is not for free-trade—nothing of the kind. Its position is clearly defined, and boldly avowed. It is for a judicious tariff, affording incidental protection through discreet legislation on the details. "If you knew that man as well as I do," said one of whom an explicit opinion was asked, "you would have just about the same opinion of him that I have." Nothing could be more satisfactory!

The Prevalent Vice.

The increased extravagance in the style of living, which has taken place within a few years past, has been often noticed by the patriot, the moralist and the Christian. But their animadversions and warnings have had but little perceptible influence in restraining the evil. Their monitions have been effective only to excite a sneer at themselves, as old fogies, misers or Puritans. We notice that lately a voice has been uttered from a different quarter, from the fountain of fashion itself, from the capital of France, in tones and terms of unmeasured condemnation of the prevailing extravagance. From the obsequious deference which has every where been paid to the Parisian oracles on this and collateral subjects, we may hope that it will have some potency in restraining the madness of expenditure.

The rapid accumulation of fortunes in our country for a few years past, has led to this wild extravagance. But it is not confined to those who have suddenly become possessed of wealth. The contagion extends to all classes more or less. Those who have but hundreds to spend, try to compete, in style, with those who have thousands. The maid must dress as expensively as the mistress. The clerk must keep as fast a horse as his employer. Jewelry must adorn all whom crinoline envelopes. Splendid mansions, equipages, the wardrobe, the table, show the impress of extravagant expenditure.

That it enhances the happiness of any one will scarcely be maintained. Artificial wants grow faster than any resources can supply them. That the struggling aspirant whose wishes far transcend his means, is exposed to temptations by his desire for luxurious living, is attested by the many cases in which it has led them to the commission of crime. In nearly all the instances in which men have betrayed their trust and appropriated the money of others, it has been connected with this wild passion for imperious and stylish living. And the corrupting influence of the same desire on the female mind, especially in the matter of dress, is too well known to require repetition.

As a danger to the country, the evil to which we refer can scarcely be overrated. The history of nations is full of warnings on this subject. Public luxury is incompatible with either public virtue or freedom. The effeminacy which extravagance induces invites foreign aggression, as well as domestic commotion. Morally and politically extravagance and luxury are evils against which every lover of his country should oppose the force of his suffrage and his example.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Southern gentleman, the endorser of a $7,000 note, due and held in the North, has voluntarily paid it within the last few days.

Rumor says Davis will be tried by a civil tribunal at either Richmond, Baltimore or Washington, and that the trial will take place at no distant day.

A female prisoner on the way to the penitentiary, was put out of a car in Michigan, because she refused to pay her fare. The conductor did not discover his mistake until the officer in charge of the prisoner came to look for her.

The work of excavating for a ship canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior will be begun during the present month, and is to be completed by the close of navigation in 1866. It will be of immense benefit to the Portage Lake mining district.

Mr. Dickerson has notified the Secretary of the Navy and various other people that he cannot allow holes to be bored in the cast-iron steam pipe of the Algonquin to fit on gauges and registers. So the trial of engines may not take place after all.

There is not a little scandal over the removal of the New York Collector. We shall probably hear of more heads falling into the political basket ere long. So far as the New York Custom House is concerned, it is a perfect Augean stable, and a thorough purifying is absolutely demanded. It is a consolation to know that the new Collector will make short work of the corruption in that particular establishment.

All the Southern telegraph lines at present are and for some time will be monopolized by the Government. The private business of individuals will be accommodated next, the press next. Sherman so thoroughly accomplished the work of destruction that it will be considerable time before lines are restored by Government. In private hands the work would be more speedily accomplished.

An experienced and thoroughly informed correspondent and contributor of agricultural facts to the press, who has few equals in point of information, and good judgment in such matters, very fully reviews the present crop prospect, showing that the yield of the year East and West would be unprecedented but for the lack of protracted rains, which, however, cannot, as far as yet experienced, change the relative prominence of the season, as one of plenty beyond the average of its predecessors for years past.

The first half of this year there arrived in San Francisco 12,033 persons, which is 5,335 less than came during a corresponding period last year. There left during the first half of the present year 14,068 persons—being 5,743 more than left during the first half of 1861. A constant emigration is leaving by land, filling up Idaho, Washington, Arizona, and other territories lying adjacent. And while the depletion of white men is going on, the Chinamen are flocking in by thousands; 1,135 more of these moon-eyed creatures arrived during the first half of this year than during the corresponding half of last year.

The shooting season in Illinois commenced legally on the 15th, and the Chicago *Republican* asserts that, "in the limited sense," "all the world" of Illinois "went a hunting." Thousands of miscreants, says the same journal, "have been turning the prairies into a perfect shamble for more than six weeks past; and at the rate that the prairie chickens are now being slaughtered—scores of tons being sent to the large cities every day, and often rotting on the transit—it is easy to calculate the probable duration of this delicious bird in our fields and woods." The *Republican* thus graphically describes the exodus: "We were up betimes yesterday morning to see, as we said, the exodus of Chicago to the hunting grounds. We could not help comparing those honest, law-abiding hunters with the unsavory element that had done the piscescooning so long—comparing their hearty enthusiasm, springing from the love of sport, and the consciousness that they had kept the law, and stood in honage to its provisions, with the sneaking, dull-eyed, murder-looking pirates, who, with the cunning of foxes, had already pouched the hunting grounds, and must have felt particularly mean, let us hope, as the genuine hunters drove past them. We would be put to our testament that we could pick out every pooler, and every pot-hunter. Long before daylight the rumble of their chariot wheels was heard in our streets. They literally poured out of the city from all the four quarters thereof. Buggies, wagons and horsemen—horsemen, wagons and buggies—looking like the turn-out at a mighty horse fair, or the light baggage train of a great army. Slouched, silent, sullen and drunken were the poachers, with a short pipe stuck in their slimy mouths, as away they went like criminals going to judgment. Jolly and merry, bright and full of song wherewith they greeted the morning which they had looked for so long and so impatiently, were the genuine hunters. Away they went, like bridegrooms going to marry, each one of them, a pretty girl. There was no slouch about them. You could hear the bells of their hearts ringing merrily on the morning air, like Chinese at a wedding. And we have no doubt they were amply compensated in the day's sport for all their weary waiting."

PERSONAL.

The New York *Tribune* says Preston King did not want the New York Collectorship, and "accepts, if he does, with sincere reluctance." The change in the office, the *Times* says, was but carrying out Mr. Lincoln's intentions.

Mr. John B. Dillon, formerly of the New York bar, is a liberal member elect of the British House of Commons from Tipperary county, Ireland. Mr. Dillon is one of the revolutionists of 1848. Having fled from Ireland, he settled in New York, where he was afterwards pardoned by Lord Palmerston.

[This to be read in connection with the particulars of New York frauds, forgeries and defalcations.]

Edward Ketchum, the forger, (how terrible to some hearts to read these words,) is a young man not more than twenty-four or five, married and quite popular. In person he was short and stout, quick and smart. He was well known on the street, and very generally a favorite. Bitten by the love of lucre, he indulged in speculations until irretrievable ruin overtook him, and leaving wife and home behind, rushed forth upon his fate.

The New York *Times* asserts that an ex-rebel General has given it as his opinion that the speediest and surest way of reaching a conviction in the case of Jeff. Davis would be to name a military commission composed of ex-rebel generals, Johnston, Lee, Beauregard, Ewell, Longstreet, &c. The late head of the Confederacy could hardly be put on trial for any crime, of which his late military subordinates would not be prepared to find him guilty.

Speaking of the races at Saratoga, a letter says: "Among the patrons proper, I observed a noted New York shipowner who puts up his $1,500 upon his favorite horse with as much nonchalance as if it were a mere disbursement in charity to help out the sport. Among the heaviest of the side betters is the notorious John Morrissey, now a high figure among the gentlemen. He, however, does not touch the pools, but challenges the field with his odds up to the quarter scratch. Another prominent better is a liquor merchant of the city. An ex-Senator also takes a hand. A Cincinnati livery-stable keeper also dips in heavily. Two or three Kentucky horse-breeders and a prominent Confederate General also grace the scene. It is not, perhaps, strange to see a railroad conductor, on one of our Western roads, also putting up his money so lavishly as to lead one to think that he draws upon a never failing supply. Strange to say, however, here is a very refined and cultivated Boston merchant, who mingles with the riff-raff of the ring and bets his money as if there were not a rogue in the world. There is a preponderance of white hats, gray coats and short imperial beards in the betting pit. Several lawyers took part in the sport."

Washington and Jefferson College.

The "Seat" of the United College—A Final Explanation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

WASHINGTON, PA., August 15, 1865.

Our friend "Egis" is persistent, if not partial, though not in unkindness. He does not profess to speak from a position of authority, nor even of thorough knowledge, but relies solely on logic. In fullest sympathy with his aim to advance the interests of the United College, for the sake of the public good, I may, with like honesty of purpose, question either the premises or the reasoning, which draws a conclusion at war with the action of the authorities, as well as the policy of a claim, as useless for good on the one hand as it is calculated to beget distrust on the other. Better far that your correspondent and all other friends should drop the statement that either place is "the seat of the United College of Washington and Jefferson," and adhere to the sober, second thought that "they are not two colleges, but two departments of the same college. They are on an equality, being part and parcel of one and the same institution." That is, let the express terms of the compact and the mutual understanding of the contracting parties rule.

"If the seat of the United College be not at Cannonsburg, it is most certainly not at Washington." Clear and conclusive! But far less lucid is the further inference: "If, then, it be neither at one nor the other of these places, where, we ask, is the seat of the united institution?" This is, at least, equal in cogency to the final appeal of the printer's boy whose spirit revolted against the most severe rebukes for the alleged error of placing "*scathe*," among the articles advertised for sale in a handbill. "If s-a-u-t-h does not spell salt, I would like to know what it does spell," was the sharp rejoinder. Perhaps, after all, neither C. nor W. may be "*the seat*," &c., but *both*, now joined in one interest. Should "Mr. Jefferson" and "Miss Washington," or, if any prefer it, Mr. Washington and Miss Jefferson "unite their fortunes for better or for worse," it is not essential that they should ever after wrangle sit on the same chair; they might draw their chairs closer, or substitute a sofa, or in any way assume a more kindly and affectionate leaning towards each other. But soberly, will not even "Egis" admit that the Freshman class is a part of "the college proper"? Then, by his own logic, it must follow, that after all, "the college proper" is of less "two seats."(?)

In all this, Mr. Editor, I must not be misunderstood. I write to correct an erroneous statement, not because of its own intrinsic importance, but to guard against inferences injurious to the prospects of the united college. If the alumni of one of the old colleges are now to learn, in the face of all the protestations of the authorities, hitherto, that they have been tricked with a *name*, whilst, in fact, their Alma Mater has simply been absorbed into her younger rival, their cordiality and zeal in favor of the joint enterprise will be in proportion. If, on the contrary, the equality and fairness, so carefully maintained in the charter and the whole spirit of the compact, as in the antecedent proceedings of the Alumni, in concert, prevail in the public mind, I can see no ground of apprehension. For efficiency, we need to bend her undivided strength. Around this, confidence and co-operation on all hands are essential. We need the fervent and united zeal of all the sons and friends of the two old colleges, as well as all others who can be enlisted. And this we can have by a just regard to the rights and feelings of all concerned. The cause of education, not less than that of religion, requires it. For this let us all strive with one heart and one mind. Enlarge the endowment and an institution of the first-class is sure.

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POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Philadelphia, in Delegate Convention on Tuesday, nominated the following city ticket: Commissioner, David P. Weaver; Controller, Jesse T. Vodges; Treasurer, John Johnson; City Solicitor, Col. Chas. J. Biddle; Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, Esq. The Democratic County Convention nominated the following ticket on the same day: Prothonotary of Common Pleas, John F. Riley. District Attorney, J. Newton Brown. The following are the Legislative nominations: For House of Representatives—1st district, Henry Starr; 2d district, Wm. Gregory; 3d district, Samuel Josephs; 4th district, James O'Neil; 5th district, John M'Neil; 6th district, Edward S. Hutchins; 7th district, Jacob A. Day; 8th district, Convention adjourned until to-day; 9th district, George A. Quigley; 10th district, S. Gross Fry; 11th district, A. D. Bolleau; 12th district, no return; 13th district, James Donnelly and James Sherry, two nominations—the party at loggerheads; 14th district, Wm. P. Hood; 15th district, A. R. Schofield; 16th district, Adj. John B. Gibson; 17th district, Thomas A. Worrell; 18th district, H. L. Hagner. Second Senatorial District, Samuel H. Davis, Jr.; Fourth Senatorial District, G. W. H. Smith.

The Democracy of Washington county, Penn., held their annual convention in Washington last Monday and nominated candidates for county offices. The following ticket was selected: Assembly, John Birch, Claysville, and Colonel A. Manchester, Independence; District Attorney, A. Wylie Wilson, Washington; Treasurer, A. B. Richardson, East Bethlehem; Commissioner, Francis Nelson, Carroll; County Surveyor, Jesse C. Leet, Fallowfield; Auditor, A. McKee, Canton, three years; J. B. Weir, Franklin, one year; Director of Poor, James Rankin, Mount Pleasant.

MARRIED:

GALLAHER—LISCOMB—By Rev S. H. Nesbit, at the residence of the bride's father, P. Liscomb, M. D., No. 312 Penn street, on Wednesday evening, Mr. A. Y. GALLAHER of Manchester, and Miss A. J. LISCOMB, of Pittsburgh.

BAILEY—McFADEN—In St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, Tuesday, August 15, 1865, by Rev. W. A. Snively, Mr. HARRY J. BAILEY to Miss KATIE G., youngest daughter of the late John McFaden, all of this city.

DIED:

ODELL—Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ASIA ODELL.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Allen Kramer Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices, viz: Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indigo, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors, Fancy goods, as well as every article to be found in the antecedent proceedings of the Alumni, in concert, prevail in the public mind, I can see no ground of apprehension. For efficiency, we need to bend her undivided strength. Around this, confidence and co-operation on all hands are essential. We need the fervent and united zeal of all the sons and friends of the two old colleges, as well as all others who can be enlisted. And this we can have by a just regard to the rights and feelings of all concerned. The cause of education, not less than that of religion, requires it. For this let us all strive with one heart and one mind. Enlarge the endowment and an institution of the first-class is sure.

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WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—MEADVILLE—Freight wanted for Meadville, via Beaver Canal. Address Box A, Commercial office, immediately. aug18-1t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN skilled in drilling oil wells, to go to Dove Creek to drill ten wells for the Dove Creek Valley Oil Company. For terms inquire of A. T. FAHNESTOCK, No. 109 Fourth street, or apply to J. C. TILTON, Superintendent, Caldwell, Ohio. aug18 t

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO CANvass for the "Life of Lincoln," by Dr. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb,)—the best subscription work of the day. Forty thousand subscribers wanted. Terms liberal. For territory apply personally or by letter to JOHN A. EMERY, General Agent, No. 259 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug12-3t

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS capable of making sufficient blast for twelve forge fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale will please address immediately, stating price. GEO. T. CORNOG, Superintendent South Mountain Iron Company, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. aug12-10t

WANTED HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, clean street, Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. aug4-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO., jy28-dawlm Philadelphia, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, HARDWARE, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 18, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold 2 chests Carpenters Tools, 1 extra Bench screw, Augers, Bevels, Chisels, Compasses, Clamps, Dividers, Squares, Shaffers, Apple Parers, Coffee Mills, Claw Hammers, Lamps and Curtain Trimmings, 1 Oil Chandelier, together with many articles too numerous to mention, including 5 boxes goods for account of whom it may concern. Sale without reserve.

aug18 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

WIGGINS & BUNTING,

Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and delightful grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.

Fifty-Seventh Regiment's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dunmore's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hour's ride. Jackson's Cave, Pine Knob (near the Trout and Blowing Springs), the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow on Falls, and the great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, and a coach will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs. jy28-1m

REAL ESTATE.

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,

Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, BOILERS, PIPES, and iron TANKS, and all TO

The Daily Commercial

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Parliamentary Elections and how they are Conducted—English Sympathy with the North—Wax Figure Caricatures—London Deserted by the "Nobility"—Curious Parliamentary Returns—The Great Eastern and the Cable—Wesleyan Methodist Conference and Bishop James—Rev. Herrick Johnston and Wife—Americans Abroad.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LONDON, July 28, 1865.

The people of the three Kingdoms have been violently engaged for the past four or five weeks in the business of electing a new Parliament, and at many points the excitement of the day of polling has gone far beyond anything of the sort I have ever witnessed in America. In many places blood was shed, and in some with fatal results. But for the great constabulary force the friends of the rival candidates would have been still more serious loss of life, and an immense loss of property. To an American eye the cause of the trouble is patent and the cure obvious. The mass of the people are not voters, and their mode of endeavoring to influence the results is by riot and forcible interference with voters. If all could go to the polls and by right of intelligent manhood vote for their choice of rulers, there would be no rioting at the polls. The result of the elections has been a Liberal gain of fifty-nine members—a Tory gain of thirty-four, so that the new Parliament has three hundred and sixty-five Liberals and two hundred and ninety-two Conservatives. Mr. Gladstone was defeated at Oxford, and immediately offered himself for the district in which Liverpool is located. He was then elected by a fair vote.

There is bitter complaint of the interference of landlords in the elections. For instance, in the county of Monaghan, the largest landholder is a woman. Her agent sent a letter to the tenantry, saying: "Mrs. Hope has promised to vote for Sir George Foster and Colonel Leslie, and has directed me to notify the tenants that she will do the same and come forward like they and support her." The inference is, if they do not, the rent goes up, and the tenant down. In this county one of the most serious riots occurred, in which several were killed and many wounded. The Sixtieth Rifle regiment, with a large constabulary and vol unteer force, was barely able to quell the riot. I do not read the *Times*, but I send you an article from the *Star* papers are honest in regard to America. There is no mistaking the fact that we are fast being appreciated by the John Bulls. Yesterday at the anniversary of the Royal Botanical Society a gentleman who was very polite to me said to a stranger, said: "I am sorry for it; I always of gratify conversation on the subject, he me that he was a British Peer.

At a public exhibition, a few nights ago, I was addressed by several strangers, who seemed to seek the opportunity of saying their congratulations to an American. At the Crystal Palace, the other day, I was spoken to by a clergyman for a similar purpose, and I am obliged to say that every intelligent Englishman with whom I have yet conversed, save one, has professed to be a warm friend of our Northern cause, and most of them had a very fair understanding of the American question. It is, perhaps, because I have sought none, and those only who are friendly have sought me. Between those who love our principles and those who fear our power, we have probably more professing friends in England now than ever at any time since the Declaration of Independence.

I went to see Madam Tupard's wax figures last evening. Washington and Franklin occupy distinguished positions, and Mr. Lincoln is made to stand in earnest converse with Gen. McClellan, Sidell and Mr. Seward. As if to satisfy the British idea of a year or two ago that Mr. Lincoln was a buffoon rather than a great ruler, the three wrinkles, such as the clown paints above the outer corner of his eye, are given great prominence. The whole thing is a miserable caricature, which must give pain indescribable to those who have seen the President. Booth, the murderer, is said to be in a part of the exhibition which I preferred not to visit.

London is supposed to be quite deserted by the "nobility and gentry" just now. The promenade at the Botanical Garden in Regents' Park, nevertheless, had more than four thousand still gayest kind of people at the winding up finally of the season. Those who can do no better go to the neighboring towns—many to Brighton, and other watering places. Those who have no country residences of their own, overrun all parts of Scotland and the north as tourists.

A late return to Parliament gives some curious items in regard to those who govern London. There are twenty-six Aldermen and two hundred and six Commoners, among whom are various professions, trades, &c., and a number of several kinds of gentlemen who are designated or distinguished as "gentlemen," "private gentlemen" and "independent gentlemen." The curious fact is that in one-sixth of the members of Common Council have their private residences in the city. There are only 7,000 electors. There is one Alderman who has no election either to support or to solicit. So far as the residence requirement is concerned, the London plan is better than yours in Pittsburgh. A man may have his interests, business and property within your city to the extent of half a million, but if he resides outside the limits, he cannot be a Councilman or cast a vote in choosing one. One who has not a domicil or interest in its good government may be elected to govern.

One of the great topics of the day on this side is the Great Eastern and her work of cable laying. Three hundred miles have been successfully laid, and there is every prospect of success in the grand project. It may, perhaps, interest some of your readers who may contemplate sending messages to friends at this side, to know that the tariff of charges has been fixed at £20 for a message of twenty words. Five dollars a word in gold! This is thought to be quite reasonable, for it is thought that the charge by the Russian line, on account of its greater length, will be £40.

The Wesleyan Methodists are holding a conference at Birmingham. Bishop Janis was present on Wednesday as the representatives of the American Church North. The following is what a paper gives in regard to his appearance, and what he said when introduced:

"The appearance of Bishop Janis, whose aspect is most kindly and venerable, was hailed with acclamation. He referred to the recent liberation of four millions of bondmen; spoke of the suddenness of its accomplishment as rather in opposition to what the wisest philanthropists would have desired, but as brought about not by human counsels but by the Providence of God. He said that the difficulties of finding them food were, in his opinion, merely temporary. That he had traveled among them for years—that in his judgment they were well able to take care of themselves, and would do so—that multitudes of them had been able to take care of the interests of their masters, and now they would show themselves equal to the charge of their own. They were as industrious and active as any other class of the population in the same climate, and under the same circumstances. He spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to meet his reverend brethren, and also the laity of Methodism, and invoked a blessing on the missionary cause."

Rev. Herrick Johnston and Mrs. Johnston were in London, and left for the Continent a few days ago. They were seemingly improving in health. One meets Americans at every point, where they are objects of interest to be seen. At Liverpool, most of the guests at the Washington Hotel were Americans; and at Edinburgh two of the principal hotels, in compliment to their numerous guests, were flying the "Star Spangled Banner" from their flag-staffs. So far as I have seen my countrymen, or heard of them, on this side, they do no dishonor to our glorious home. One needs to come abroad in order to know fully how to appreciate our highly favored land. All we see here will make us more dearly love the land of Liberty.

B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of time, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DRAB appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not soil, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts, oct29-1y

THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

The most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,

With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against burglars ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

aul-1m HERRING & CO., Chicago.

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FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

WM. METCALF.....ORLANDO METCALF.
JOSEPH M. KNAP.....JAMES O. KNAP.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS,

(Successors to Charles Knap.)

Manufacturers of Ordnance,

And all kinds of

HEAVY CASTINGS FOR ROLLING MILLS, BRIDGES, &c.

au7-1m

WINES—SPARKLING, MOSELLE, Chambertin, Burgundy, Medoc St. Estiphe, Medoc St. Julian, St. Pierre, St. Julien, in glass. Very old Port, Claret and Madeira, for medicinal purposes, in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
jel30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE

ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 2d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth of Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nos. Blooming Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Roller and Engine, separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, one to ran Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for work men, &c., &c., also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and about Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been a In successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for shipping the Iron are superior to any establishment of the kind in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles of subsistence are unsurpassed. Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, employing Mill, Grist Mill, Blacksmith Tools, two sets Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, mellehes, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix such valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business necessarily to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.

le21-tocl

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

IN AND NEAR

SARDIS, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

Being desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my valuable property, situated in and near the town of Sardis, comprising a Steam Saw Mill, and one mile from the Ohio river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of timber, seventy acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with a good Orchard of choice fruit trees.

A FARM near Sardis, one and one-quarter miles from the Ohio river, containing 120 acres, fifty acres of which are cleared, with young Orchard, now bearing, containing four hundred trees, of apple, peach, plum and cherry species. Also, my

Large Brick Steam Flouring Mill,

At Sardis, containing two run of four feet burrs; engine 12 inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 2 double fined bolters. This mill is situated in the midst of a fine grain growing region, and has a large custom patronage. It is completely provided with all modern improvements, and is in fine running order.

In this property a rare opportunity is offered to an enterprising man.

Also, three comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, in one of which I now reside.

TWO STORE-HOUSES, in one of which I am at present doing business.

EDWIN HORNBROOK,
Sardis, Monroe Co., Ohio.

jy31-1m

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The property recently occupied by John Dawes, Sr., deceased, in Collins tp., is offered for sale. It is situated between the Allegheny River and Citizens' Passenger Railways a short distance above Allegheny Cemetery. The property consists of about four acres, on which is a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a well of excellent water; cistern; ice-making house connected with and located. The mansion is large, containing fifteen rooms. The out buildings are in good order and convenient. Altogether, a most desirable, healthy and pleasant country seat. Apply on the premises, or to R. & J. DAVIS, No. 91 Liberty street. au12-1w

A GREAT BARGAIN.

We have for sale 880 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in fee, situated on the tributaries of Cheat River, well located, and at present very desirable property, when it has been left with us and must be sold at once, is very low, and will suit. Time is limited; call at once on SWEEL & BAILEY,

no11-6t Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—LAWRENCEVILLE PROPERTY.—Two brick dwellings, new and substantially built, of seven rooms each, cellar, and excellent well of water, with pump, large lot, &c., pleasantly situated on Harris avenue, in the passenger railway. Immediate possession given. Terms easy. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BALES, Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa. au9

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE on it, in a good state of cultivation. The balance is uncleared and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of limestone, and is well watered with never failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad say within 30 or 35 rods of it, rather above the level of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 13 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. McKEEHEN, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.

aug1-tf

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the premises he now occupies, situated on Rebecca street, First Ward, Allegheny. Possession given November first, if required. The house contains fifteen (15) rooms, with water, gas, and all modern improvements. A good, roomy stable and other outbuildings, on about an acre of ground, well improved, with shrubbery, grapevines, &c., &c., and the garden is in a good state of cultivation.

For terms, apply at corner of Grant and Seventh streets, or on the premises. WM. DILWORTH, Jr.

jy28-3tw

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Sixth street, on which there are erected four brick DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of

A. ROESSLER,
42 Fifth street.

jy3-tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, attaining 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a Bank Barn and Out Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19tf

500 ACRES OF COAL FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
27 Irwin Street.

Jun6-tf

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 18 horse power, with bolters 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,

Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. myst

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE.—150 acres of COAL LAND, situate in Union Township, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, and within one-fourth of a mile of the Little Sawmill Run Railroad, the very best quality of Coal, with 40 acres of good land, under cultivation, and being suitable for country residence; this property being a part of the estate of the late James Carter, Esq., deceased. For terms, inquire of PETER BATES, of Manchester, or of JAMES CARTER, on the premises, Executor of James Carter. jy29-1m

FOR SALE—

ENGINE, BOILER, FLY-WHEEL, &c.,

Complete, suitable for a Saw Mill, Grist or small Rolling Mill, or any other purpose requiring a capacity of 40 or 50 horse power.

Apply at 60 Smithfield street. je6-tf

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 69 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

WM. M. MOFFETT.

au4-tf

"PLEASANT HOME" FOR SALE.

That beautiful country seat contains 14 acres, all in a high state of improvement; large mansion, two stables and carriage house, porter's house, spring house, &c. Two acres in grapes, and the balance stocked with the choicest fruits. Situated 1¼ miles from East Liberty, and the same distance from Laughlin's Station. This is one of the choicest places now offered for sale, and can be purchased for $11,000.

Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
au14 102 Fourth street.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extensive views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant for those doing business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jn5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—Four lots at East Liberty, in a locality suitable for fine dwellings; each lot 150 by 215 feet; price, $1 250. Two lots 60 by 200 feet; price $800 each. Inquire of J. S. STRICKLER, Attorney, 115 Fifth street.

au11-6td

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BOATMAN'S

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,

(Over People's National Bank.)

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

HORSES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.

6 Good Draught Horses.
2 One-horse Spring Wagons, (covered,)
2 Two-horse Heavy Wagons,
WITH COMPLETE SETS OF HARNESS.

Inquire at

PEARL STEAM MILL.

August 14, 1865. au15-tf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ELIGIBLE SITE FOR A PHYSICIAN.

The undersigned offers, to sell at a great sacrifice, his property situated in Fairmont, Preston co., W. Va., consisting of a two-story frame house, 40 feet front, dining room, and kitchen, with all the necessary outbuildings. A beautiful yard surrounds the house, also out-lots belonging. This property is principally new and in good repair. There is also a good office, designed and used by me as a physician's. The site is an excellent one for a medical man. The country about is pleasantly situated and healthy. Wells are going down at different points in the vicinity in search of oil with encouraging indications. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises. Apply soon.

J. BERKEBWER.

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron front, three story warehouse, 24x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.

ELIAS LITDIKE,
Manchester Savings Bank.

TANNERY TO LET.—A GOOD convenient **TANNERY,**

suitable for tanning 30 to 75 Hides per week, containing a good Engine and other necessary Machinery, situated one mile from the city. Possession given at once. Rent low. Inquire at

GEO. H. ANDERSON'S Leather Store,
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CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

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ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

an22-1y

J. BENDER & CO.,

NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Tarr's Cough Cure, Ramsey's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Scudder, Seeler's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS,

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING SONS, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey.

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TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure; Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, from alcoholic drinks, also strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City. R. E. Sellers & Co., N. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. M. Fulton, Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.

Send by Express everywhere. no8-1y

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON MEDALS,

MOUNTED IN EIGHTEEN-KARAT GOLD,

Makes a beautiful

WATCH CHARM,

For sale by the agents,

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Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. le22-3m

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
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J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

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Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

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ATTEND, ATTEND, ATTEND.

CLOSING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

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MARKET STREET.

jy21

NEW GOODS FOR JULY.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Have just opened a new stock of CHOICE GOODS, for the present season, to which they invite attention.

PARIS DRESS and SACQUE TRIMMINGS, new style.

FRENCH BUTTONS, new style, Garniture and Beaded Sets.

LACE COLLARS.

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Latest Novelties in LACE VEILS.

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FINE FANS, in Pearl, Ivory, Sandal, &c.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

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The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
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TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
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Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

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47 *FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATRE.*

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SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES

Hay Elevators, &c.,

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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND

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Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

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ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Blister Steel.

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Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-1y

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LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD

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jy8 236 Wood street.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

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WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

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WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks.

A portion of the Directors of this Company are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have established as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Fire and Marine

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY—Taken daily by Geo. B Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street:

THURSDAY, August 15.

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	84	68
12 M.	98	74
3 P. M.	115	76
6 P. M.		72
Barometer at 6 P. M.		29 3-10.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Eighth Ward Public School, held last evening, Miss Emma L. Neely and Miss L. McClaren were elected teachers in the Primary Department for the ensuing year.

THE KILGORE TRAGEDY.—A sister of James Kilgore, the man recently arrested in Armstrong county for the murder of his wife, was committed to jail on Tuesday, on a charge of "counseling and advising the murder of Mrs. James Kilgore."

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.—Yesterday morning another public sale of Government mules took place at the Fair Grounds, in the Ninth Ward. One hundred and fifty animals were sold, at prices averaging about ninety dollars each. The attendance was not so large as on previous days, but Mr. McClelland, the auctioneer, succeeded, as usual, in securing very satisfactory prices.

NIGHT FERRY BOAT.—Our Temperanceville friends will no doubt be delighted to hear that the Jones Ferry Company will put on a night boat, to commence making regular trips next Monday night. We understand the last boat will leave Temperanceville landing at 10½ o'clock P. M., and Pittsburgh landing at 11 o'clock P. M. This arrangement will be a great convenience and will no doubt result to the mutual benefit of the parties concerned.

TRESPASS.—The residents near the northern line of Allegheny, in the vicinity of Snyder's Hollow, are much annoyed by young men from the city trespassing upon their grounds, and breaking panels off the fences. Several of these depredators are known, and warrants have been issued for their arrest. It is the determination of the sufferers to put a stop to this practice by prosecuting to the extent of the law any person detected so offending hereafter.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A returned soldier, named Michael Tague, was arrested yesterday by officer Herron, of the Mayor's police, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mr Digby's clothing store, on Smithfield street. A pair of cassimere pants and a shirt worn by Tague, were identified by Mr. Digby as a portion of the goods stolen. Tague gave conflicting statements as to where he procured the clothing, when the Mayor committed him for a further hearing.

MORTUARY.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in this city, from July 26th to August 13th, at fifty-four. The following were the diseases: Accidents, 2; bronchitis and dysentery, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; consumption, 3; cholera morbus, 1; convulsions, 1; cholera infantum, 3; congestion of brain, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; debility, 2; diarrhea, 3; diphtheria, 1; dentition, 1; gastro enteritis, 2; hemorrhoid, 1; hydrocephalus, 3; intemperance, 1; pyaemia, 1; still-born, 4; summer complaint, 3; softening of brain, 1; typhoid fever, 1; humor of limbs, 1. Of deaths twenty-five were children under two years old.

PITTSBURGH AT THE DRESDEN SINGING FESTIVAL.—Our young townsman, Charles J. Clarke, writes home from Dresden, (Saxony,) that in the procession of the Grand Musical Festival, held in that city on the 26th of July, in which there were some twenty thousand delegates, the "Frohsinn Singing Society," of this city, was represented by two delegates, Mr. A. Roedelheim and Mr. F. Mensch. These two gentlemen carried the Stars and Stripes, on which was inscribed

"The starspangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It was greeted at every turn with great enthusiasm, and the Pittsburgh delegates received a cordial welcome. We understand the flag they carried was presented to the Convention amid thunders of applause. Good for the Germans.

Narrow Escape from Death.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning an accident, which might have resulted seriously, occurred in the Second Ward, Allegheny, in the vicinity of the Ouseley Depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. A party of laborers were engaged in excavating a heavy bank of sand, and after it had been partially undermined, Mr. John Minehan, the foreman of the party, got upon the bank for the purpose of giving the alarm whenever the mass showed signs of moving. Several men were still working underneath it, when suddenly it fell, carrying Mr. Minehan with it, and partially burying one of the men named Luke Conway. Mr. Minehan had his ankle sprained, and was otherwise injured, while Conway's left arm was also broken. Two or three other men were slightly bruised. After Conway had been extricated he was conveyed to his residence on Point street, in this city, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Gray.

Base Ball Match.

The return match game of base ball between the Webster and Western Clubs, was played yesterday afternoon on the West Commons, Allegheny, resulting in the victory of the Webster. The following is the score:

WESTERN.	H.	L.	R.	WEBSTER.	H.	L.	R.
Buchanan, c.	3			J Shiring, c.	5		2
Mowry, p.	2			M Shiring, p.	2		4
Seibert, s.	3			Magee, s.	2		1
Haley, 1st b.	3			Graham, 1st b.	3		1
Peck, 2d b.	3			Warnick, 2d b.	2		2
Riddle, 3d b.	2			Ford, 3d b.	2		3
Horner, l. f.	2			Manchester, l. f.	2		2
Lange, c. f.	2			Kay, c. f.	1		1
Ralston, r.	2			Hamilton, r.	1		1
Total.	27		35	Total.	27		21

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Webster	2	0	5	1	5	3	4	6	0—32
Western	4	0	4	1	0	3	0	6	3—35

Umpire—Mr. Wm. Lockhart, of the Allegheny Club. Scorers—E. D. Riddle and F. Murphy.

The Mayoralty.

The various candidates for the office of Mayor of this city, at the next municipal election, are already bringing their claims before the public. The present incumbent has signified his intention of being a candidate for re-election, but from present indications he will meet with considerable opposition from a formidable list of opponents. The appointments already announced are Messrs. Wm. C. McClarey, James Donaldson, Alderman of the Fourth Ward; Capt. William Mays, late of the 101st Regiment; and Captain Samuel Kilgore, of the 155th. A number of other gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the office, but we believe the above are the principal candidates in the field who have as yet entered actively into the canvass. The office of Mayor of this city is a very important and lucrative position, and as all the gentlemen mentioned are well-known citizens, the public will have no difficulty in selecting a competent man.

If Allegheny City, the subject of the Mayoralty has not yet been broached, but it is probable that in a short time the yearly contest will be revived. In addition to the past year the salary and fees of the Mayor have been considerably increased, which will doubtless have the effect of inducing a large number of applicants to enter the contest.

The Dramatic Season—Pittsburgh Theatre.

The dramatic season in Pittsburgh will be inaugurated on Saturday evening, and it promises to be a brilliant one, if the preparations made therefor may be taken as an index. During the recess between the close of the summer season and the present time, the Pittsburgh Theatre, familiarly known as the "Old Drury," has undergone a thorough renovation in the interior, and presents an appearance resembling a saloon of a palace, with all the comfort of a clean, well-appointed domestic parlor. It might be interesting to the reader to give a history of the theatre, but time and space forbid now more than a casual glance at the many beautiful improvements made by Manager Henderson. Suffice it to say, that the Pittsburgh Theatre, like all such institutions, has had to contend with much opposition of various kinds, but has invariably weathered all storms, and come out the brighter from the clouds in which it was for the time encompassed. Under the management of Mr. Wm. Henderson, who took the reins at a time when the fortunes of the drama in this city were at a low ebb the Pittsburgh Theatre has grown in strength until it is now one of the permanent flourishing institutions of the city. It is Mr. Henderson's determination that it shall continue to be a comfortable and pleasant resort for highly-toned, intellectual amusement. But, to the improvements. As the visitor enters

THE VESTIBULE,

He is struck with the handsome fresco work on the wall and ceiling, from which latter hangs a handsome gilt chandelier, with prisms, throwing a flood of light throughout the entire length and breadth of the hall. The box office, to which the visitor naturally next goes, has been neatly papered and painted, and presents a cosy, comfortable appearance, in which Harry Overington, the accomplished treasurer, will officiate as usual the coming season. Passing the door keeper, whose stand has been neatly renovated by the painter and paper hanger, the visitor has a panoramic view of

THE AUDITORIUM,

And cannot fail being delighted with the rich yet cheerful appearance that that meets his eye. The walls and ceilings have been painted and frescoed in plain but chaste design, the prevailing color being a light green, the finish being heightened by a cream color. The panels of the boxes have been painted in green, in each of which are placed appropriate gilt figures of *papier mache*, surrounded by neat gilt moulding, the whole shown off to admirable advantage by frosted globe gas lamps placed at proper intervals.

THE DOME

Has been handsomely painted and frescoed, the centre piece being neatly finished, and surrounded by panels, in which have been painted alternately harps and shields.

THE PROSCENIUM BOXES,

Or private boxes, as they are more generally called, have been returned throughout, being upholstered in green, gold and crimson. Rich and elegant white lace curtains are hung in front, giving the boxes a very comfortable appearance. The balcony seats have also undergone renovation, and the balcony has been tastefully decorated with fresco designs and curtains. The filagree work that formerly covered the sides of the proscenium arch has been removed, and in its stead the sides have been traced in panels of green, surrounded with heavy gilt moulding.

THE FOOTLIGHTS,

Which formerly, with their high shields, were a source of no little annoyance to the anxious aspirants being shunted in the floor of the stage, the light therefrom being wholly reflected upon the actors, as they are customary, being divided with the audience. The orchestra box has been made some eight inches, which will improve the view of those occupying parquette seats. These improvements will readily commend themselves to the patrons of the theatre. The next noticeable feature is the

DROP CURTAIN.

The work of Mr. Palmer, the scenic artist of the establishment, which is really well executed and a great improvement on that formerly in use. The scene represented is an Italian one—a wedding or picnic party tripping in garlanded boats from their day's sport. In the background is a series of Italian buildings, resembling as a whole some ancient castle, with a lofty tower, which pierces the heavens, and is enabled to view the country for miles around. The curtain presents subjects for thought, and cannot be studied at a glance, and for that reason will prove entertaining to the visitor for many days. In addition to new "formentors," borders &c., Mr. Palmer has painted a great variety of new scenery.

THE NEW BRIDE.

Manager Henderson has secured neither pains nor expense, so far as was in his power, to render the Pittsburgh Theatre an attractive and pleasant place of amusement. Early in the coming season, he has renovated and refurnished the dressing rooms and green room, for the convenience of the ladies, and has improved the audience part given the theatre a pleasant and comfortable appearance. He has secured a good Stock Company, so far as he was enabled to judge of the respective merits of the applicants he had. Among the company will be found some of the old favorites of last season, as well as favorites of many seasons ago. He has, although we are not at liberty to mention them, secured the services of some of the most eminent actors and actresses in the country for limited periods, and has secured other attractions which will, no doubt, meet with public favor and ensure him a continuance of its liberal support. The Theatre will open for the fall and winter season on Saturday evening.

Colored Celebration.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, the colored residents of the two cities, to the number of several hundred, assembled on Federal street, and marched in procession to Breed's Grove, in McClure township. Prominent in the procession was a Masonic organization, which turned out a large number of members. A brass and a martial band were in attendance. The celebration was gotten up in honor of the Union victories which culminated in the close of the war, and for the purpose of paying respect to the memories of colored soldiers who had fallen in battle. Upon the arrival of the procession at the grove a meeting was organized, which was addressed by prominent colored men, and the balance of the day was devoted to amusement. The streets leading to the grove were lined during the day with persons going to and returning from the celebration. The best of order was preserved, and the festivities passed off satisfactorily to all concerned.

Pennsylvania Railroad Improvements.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in offering to the public the bonds of the Connecting Railway Company, between the station of the Central Company, West Philadelphia and Frankford, a distance of seven miles, says the new railway is being constructed in the most substantial manner, and will be completed during the coming year. This road perfects the connection between the Pennsylvania railroad and the New York lines via Philadelphia, and becoming, as it will, the main channel of communication between New York and the West, as well as to and from the National capital, will always obtain large revenues and be one of the most important railways of the Union. Under a contract with the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company that company leases the road of the Connecting Railway Company, and agrees to pay an annual rent for nine hundred and ninety nine years of six per centum upon the cost of the road, clear of taxes,

Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade Rooms, Gen. Negley, the President, in the chair, and Col. S. B. Young, Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Harper, Chairman of the Committee on Design and Location, stated that the Committee had drawn up a memorial to Councils, asking for a vacation of a portion of the old basin lot for the purpose of erecting the monument thereon, which would be presented to that body at their next meeting. The Committee was not prepared to make any definite report in regard to the other subjects allotted to them.

Gen. Pearson moved that the Finance Committee be authorized to add to their number, in case they should deem it expedient so to do.—Adopted.

An interchange of opinions was then had as to the best mode of collecting subscriptions and collecting money for the erection of the proposed cenotaph, but the matter was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

There being no other business before the meeting the Association adjourned to meet on Thursday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

The meeting was not so well attended as the friends of the project would desire, but those present appeared to take a lively interest in the matter. At the last meeting the Finance Committee will present a full report, and it is hoped the citizens generally will lay aside their business for an hour and encourage the enterprise with their presence.

Economic Geology of the Alum Bank, Blairsville, Pa.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

This highly popular and invaluable tract of mineral and agricultural land, situated at the eastern terminus of Blairsville, and bounded on the south by the Conemaugh River, is one of unrivaled beauty and intrinsic value. Valuable, not only for its beautiful sites for country residences, and summer retreats, to those whose style of life and eye of interest would be directed alone to the enjoyment of the agricultural pursuits of life, but valuable for its coal, and iron ore in large quantities, together with the increased value of the former when found in connection with the latter, making it, to those who look at the intrinsic value of large investments, as one of coveted admiration. On the western slope of this tract has been opened a large and commodious drift, for supplying the town and country with coal, and at the platform of which preliminary arrangements have been made, by which railway cars may be conveniently loaded.

In respect to the coal shipping business alone, this exceedingly favorable location merits more than ordinary consideration. By the nature of the Pennsylvania Railroad charter, a lateral road may at any time, at the option of the owners and for the extension of railroad company, be laid from the drift, to intersect the Blairsville and Indiana Branch road at a distance of less than seventy five rods, with a slight down grade to the railroad. The preliminary arrangements for such a road have also already been effected. At the southern precipice of the alum bank, where the coal and iron ore can be seen in their different strata, another shorter lateral line and another drift open out with a well-graded road leading thereto, and by which coal is conveniently hauled to the railroad. This latter drift, also, a railroad can be easily laid to intersect the same line of road near the railroad bridge which crosses the Conemaugh, affording such outlet for the exportation of the mineral products of this tract. An iron manufacturer, recently, standing by these mineral openings, and looking southward upon that beautiful and valuable farm directly opposite, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remarked:

"With those minerals, and that location for their manufacture, I defy the State for its equal. This tract, and large territory to the rear, in lines at right of its railroad limits when reckoned by tons. I am reliably informed that there are yet remaining twenty two acres of coal in the tract. The strata is a very fine one, and well as about six thousand ons per acre. The coal is sold at twenty seven cents per ton, unmined, including $1,062 per acre—which for the whole body of twenty-two acres amounts to $18,564 for the coal alone, and may be regarded as the intrinsic value of the coal, including excise contingencies.

There are three strata of iron ore, the upper of which has not been sufficiently developed to ascertain its quantity, or tested to know its quality, but may be set at thirty-five per cent. value.

But leaving this strata entirely out of this estimate, and considering those already opened, with well-graded roads therefrom, and we have figures of no ordinary concern. The second and third strata of this series is carbonate, and of good quality, highly magnetic, and will produce thirty-three per cent. of iron. Suspect to quantity, this strata will yield ten thousand tons per acre native ore, or four hundred thousand tons for the whole body of land. And if we count this crude mass to an item of dollars and cents, reckoning the value of the ore at twenty-five cents per ton—the lowest possible figure that may be classified as worthy to depreciate to—we have the intrinsic value of the iron ore in these single strata amounting to one hundred thousand dollars.

The third, but not the lowest—for there are yet other strata of excellent iron ore below this one, but inaccessible, except by shafts—is of the quality called hematite ore, amazingly reputed as being fifty nine per cent. iron, and possibly higher. Its thickness is that of the second and above; but say for it one hundred thousand tons, at twenty five cents per ton, and we have twenty-five thousand dollars. Now, if to capitalize the whole, we arrive at the aggregate intrinsic value of the coal and the two strata of iron ore thus:

1,000,000 tons coal, at 27 cents per ton	$ 56,564
500,000 tons iron ore, at 25 cents	125,000
	$181,564

And this without considering the surface value, lime stone, and a large strata of water cement, or *natural limestone*. The topography of this tract is an undulation of about one hundred and fifty feet above the town of Blairsville, rising gradually from its western boundary to its center, then as gracefully bends its crest line down to a level at the eastern boundary with that of its western beginning. On river view it is particularly pleasant precipice of two hundred feet on thence above the river, and affords a beautiful view of the Chestnut Ridge and surrounding country.

At a point thirty-five rods east of the southern corner of this tract is an oil well in course of boring, by a company in Philadelphia, and are at a depth of 1,500 feet. Is the facilities for obtaining oil in this section has merited the name already given it, and certainly the enterprise of oil exploring has also merited a choice of this region, and many are adventuring in pursuit, sanguine of reaching inexhaustable rivers of oil. With the energies now in force, and the capital already pledged for the completion of several wells, we may reasonably expect the Blairsville oil region to take rank with the territories once invaluable, but now incalculable in oleaginous wealth. SAMUEL GREENE, Geologist.

BLAIRSVILLE, August 14, 1865.

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Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 17, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 5-20's, old	.....	100 25
United States 7-30's, 3d series	.....	99 62½
United States 10-40's	.....	97 50
Gold	1 38	.....
Pittsburgh Fives	99 00	.....
Connellsville Co.	.....	50
Steubenville Scrip, contractors	.....	.....
Connellsville Railroad, non-interest	9 25	.....
Connellsville, interest	9 50	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR.	.....	5 75
Citizens' National Bank	.....	80 00
Exchange National	80 00	.....
Fourth National	108 00	.....
Iron City National	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	84 50	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh	.....	62 00
Third National	125 00	.....
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	6 25
Columbia	27 25	.....
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	.....
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	95
Central Bank	.....	85
Merchants'	.....	40
Mechanics'	.....	60
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin	.....	10 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	1 10	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	80
Paxton	.....	2 80
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Pithole	.....	65
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	45
Mingo Coal	.....	12 50
Whitely Creek	.....	3 00
Phoenix	.....	1 00

REPORTS OF SALES, AUGUST 16.

5 shares Mechanics' Bank 68 00
40 do do Columbia 26 50

THURSDAY, August 17, P. M.

The National Currency act, approved June 3, 1864, limits the total issue of the banks created under the law to three hundred millions of dollars, and provides that any number of persons, not less than five, who complied with its provisions, without reference to locality, were entitled to an authorization certificate equivalent to a charter, from the Comptroller of the Currency, Congress, at its last session, passed another act, approved March 3, 1865, apportioning to the different States and territories one hundred and fifty millions according to the representative population, and one hundred and fifty millions according to the existing banking capital, resources and business of the several States. The New England States, early after the passage of the law, availed themselves of its provisions, and filled most of the Boston's share, as for example Massachusetts, with about one-third of the population of Pennsylvania, secured fifty-one of the three hundred millions, while we are told by the Comptroller that Pennsylvania is entitled to twenty six millions five hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars on both population and business. To Massachusetts twenty millions have been issued, whilst we have not half that amount assigned as her portion. The truth is, the apportionment has been made on what was left after the passage of the act of 1864, as it could not have been made before. But the statement of the Comptroller, without explanation, gives an incorrect view of the matter. Pennsylvania will have her share of the national currency, but when her citizens complied strictly with the provisions of the law of 1864, previous to the apportionment act of 1865, that they were told that this State had already exceeded her share by some thirteen millions, and was therefore refused any further favors.

—The transactions at the Board this forenoon were as usual very few. Bank of Pittsburgh stock was offered at 62, but we could learn of no sales made at that or a lower figure. It was incorrectly reported in the afternoon papers at $62 bid—it should have been the price asked. We heard of the following sales:

55 shares Mechanics Bank	$68 00
10 do Citizens do	80 00
40 do Columbia do	26 50
10 do do	26 00

Columbia appears to have got clear of the bears, and in turn is now in the hands of the bulls. The impression is that it will soon be able to resume dividends. It has certainly been a big scare for some of the large holders, and, no doubt, they are beginning to breathe freer.

—The New York market to-day partly recovered from the recent fall. United States sold at $24 90, buyer thirty days. Gold was advanced sharply and sold at $1 38 (while I cook at it).

—The nature and functions of our legal tender currency are scarcely understood. One great error which prevails in the public mind is that a reduction in the amount of the currency, although accompanied by an increase of the funded debt of the nation, would appreciate the value of the legal tender notes: i. e. cause a decrease in the price of gold. This is surely an error. The depreciation of an irredeemable currency depends upon the quantity of the same in the community, and not on the aggregate amount in circulation. The prevailing error in regard to this subject is based on the fact that when a currency does not inspire full confidence the greater the amount in circulation, the greater will be the discount, or margin between those who desire to exchange the currency for other things of intrinsic value, which are, therefore, regarded as the standard of value, or money in exchangeable value. Now the legal tender notes, for instance, are worth in gold the national debt minus the various forms, all represent the credit of the Federal Government. Whatever affects the value of one of these forms of credit, affects all the others in relation to the same extent. It is precisely like increasing the quantity of either gold, silver, or convertible bank notes, when all increase equally and depreciate the market. Whatever affects the exchangeable value of one of these forms of credit affects them all alike. Now it plainly shows why it is, that the Government would have been sogreatly benefitted, during the war, and now, by a gradual reduction of specie payments. Now, if we should increase the value of the United States bonds, it would increase the value of the legal tenders, and increasing the value of legal-tenders, it would increase the value of the United states bonds. The Government has greatly strained its credit by the enactment of the Legal Tender Act, and nothing but its repeal can thoroughly restore the currency to a sound basis. Congress will expect to borrow money when its dollar or refused to pay his own obligations, and only offered in liquidation of its own promises, payable at his own convenience? Whatever is true in regard to an individual is generally true of a Government. The credit of a Government is affected by precisely the same principles as that of an individual. The longer either persist in unwise measures, the more will they be injured.

—The following are the quotations for Copper Stocks in Boston yesterday:

Central	no bid	Isle Royal	11
Copper Falls	23½	Minnesota	50
Franklin	44½	Quincy	56
Hancock	25	Rockland	4
Huron	40	Superior	89½

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Friday, August 18, 1865.

BUSINESS presented but few features worthy of particular attention. The demand for the leading articles was to a fair extent. The receipts of grain are steadily on the increase. The week's sales exhibit a large amount of transactions, particularly in wheat and oats: these articles being most fancied at present. The sales were liberal. The advance in these articles has caused holders to forward their stocks to this market. Flour was steady, with a moderate demand for home purposes. The receipts are on the increase. This, however, don't seem to have any effect on the market, holders contending that prices are sufficiently low as compared with other articles. Bacon—There was a fair local demand for this article. The limited supply on the market tends to hold up the present rates. The report gains ground that the present stock will be pretty much exhausted before the next slaughtering commences. Groceries—While there has been no change of record, the market was very steady with a good demand for home purposes. Prices have undergone no change. Other articles, not enumerated, have attracted no particular attention. On the landing business was not very active. The dull season is fairly inaugurated. The departures include the large number of persons with all the baggage they could manage, and a crowd of passengers. The Lorena is loading for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The Centralia has her sign up for New Orleans. The Pilgrim is announced for Cincinnati this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Small lots find ready purchasers at current rates. The receipts about keep pace with the demand, the preference being shown for family brands. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family—100 bbls buckeye, winter wheat, $10; sales of 100 bbls spring wheat, $8 50@8 75; 100 bbls choice winter, $10 25; 50 bbls do, $9 75@10 00 per bbl. The figures were only obtained for brands that stood high. Country parcels sold at lower rates.

HAY—As we have before noted, prices are regulated by the amount of receipts. At the sales 16 loads were disposed of at $16@17 per ton, a wide range. Baled has been inactive for some time, and prices nominal.

BUTTER—No improvement. Hard to look at, for until we have cooler weather. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. We note small sales at 19@19½c for medium descriptions, and 20@22c for choice.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing; we note further sales of 45 sacks at 60c ₱ bush.

EGGS—Were dull; sales continue to be made at a variety of prices; a fresh article, well packed, for shipment sold 15c; other lots sold at 14@15c, at buyer's risk.

SALT—The demand is improving; sales 100 bbls delivered at $2 00@2 05; sales 300 bbls to arrive at $2 10.

FEATHERS—The sales were few; prices were liberal at a variety of prices; we note the following: 200 lbs at $75@75 50 do at $2 50@2 65; 120 do at $3 00; 200 do at $2 75@3 25 ₱ lb for fair to prime quality.

FEEDS—We note further sales at $1 00 ₱ bush.

APPLES—Were in steady demand; we note sales 50 bbs eastern at $5@6 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Were in steady demand for lots to supply the wants of the home trade. Sugars—Unrefined ranged from 21@23c. Coffee, 29@30c; B Coffee, 19@20c; Porto Rico, 15@17c; Cuba, 14@15½c. Of New Orleans the market is bare. Coffee steady; sales 40 sacks Rio @30c. Molasses: Cuba held at 80c; Porto Rico, 90c; New Orleans, $1 30; Syrup ranges from 80@$1 75 ₱ gal, according to grade and quality.

WOOL—The market was inactive; buyers and sellers remain apart. In their views; sales of 42 sacks Iowa sold at 60c. We did not learn the quality.

LARD OIL—The market was unchanged. We note small sales at $2 05 ₱ gallon.

LARD—Was more inquired for. We note sales 60 bbls at 24c ₱ lb; sales country lots at 22c.

HIDES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Further sales were made at the following rates: Shoulders, 17@17½c; ribbed sides, 18@18½c; plain sides, 20c; green hides, 15c; calf skins, 25@26c; deacon skins, 40c; tallow, 8c; bone dry, 5c; bone green, 3c; horse hair, 35c; mess pork, nominal.

WHISKEY—There was a regular demand for this article; sales in a small way at $2 21@2 22.

BEANS—Dull; sales of 75 bush, at $1 25 ₱ bush.

GRAIN—The market was steady, under more liberal receipts; buyers were inclined to hold off, hoping to establish lower prices. Oats—Sales of 250 bush new at 80c, from store; 60 do, part in sacks, at 85c; 1,500 bush new, at 86c. Wheat—Buyers generally took hold sparingly; prices ranged from $1 70@1 95, as per quality. Corn—Holders firm at 86@90c, with small sales.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand; sales of 44 bxs Hamburg, at 16@17c; 25 do Goshen, at 18@18c; 30 do Ohio, at 17c.

PIG LEAD—We note further sales of 250 pigs at 9½c.

SEEDS—Sales of 5 tons at 8½c; market steady.

TOBACCO—The market was steady; prices were unchanged. Bran, 90c; shipstuffs, $1, and middlings, $1 40 ₱ cwt.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Friday, August 18, 1865.

Business in the oil way presented but few features worthy of particular attention. Prices, generally speaking, were unchanged. The receipts of crude by the river were very light—some fifteen hundred barrels. The sales were in excess of this amount. The Allegheny, to the oil regions, continues low; steamers have not been able to ascend for some time. A rise of a few feet water in that stream would add largely to the business appearance of the Allegheny wharf. So far as relates to prices we have no change to notice. Crude was disposed of in liberal quantities at 18@19c, without packages, according to the gravity—the low gravities being most fancied at the higher figures. This would be equal to 29@30c ₱ gallon, including the packages. From oil city the reports are somewhat conflicting in regard to the movements of oil at the wells. Refined oils seem to hold their own; the truth is, most of the refiners have sold considerably ahead and they will be sometime engaged in filling previous orders, hence, for the present, they have not the same interest in prices as if they had no orders on hand. The rates for bonded were 43½@44c from on board; for Philadelphia delivery prices were unchanged. Not much business inquired for; prices on the spot ranged from 64@65c. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

TAR—The market was not very active. We note sales of 150 bbls at $5, that being the ruling figure. The market contains a fair supply.

ROSIN—Receipts for sales exhibit an increase over yesterday's transactions, viz: Sales 100 bbls Free on spot at 65c; 300 bbls Free Light Straw at 67½c, delivered in Philadelphia. Sales of Bonded—2,000 bbls, September delivery, on the spot, free on board, at 46c; 1,000 bbls "Ardesca," delivered in 20 days, at 43½c; 500 bbls, Free on board, at 46c; 500 bbls "Brilliant," Philadelphia delivery, private terms.

CRUDE OIL—The demand was larger than the previous day, and sales were more liberal. The ruling figures, in bond packages, was 18c. Sales of 1,000 barrels of tank oil at 18c; 400 bbls at 19c, bbls returned; 100 do at same figures; 100 bbls heavy oil at 20c, without packages. A lot of 3,000 bbls of tank oil was offered by one of our large refiners. We heard two figures named as the price, viz: 18@19c. We give the parties the benefit of both.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lacesco Oil Company, 162 barrels of refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 100 barrels of refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 115 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 110 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wm. Mackeown & Bro., 50 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 188 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

W. H. Byram, 110 barrels refined, for Boston.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bros	250	A. T. Gallagher	148
D. Bushnell	80	John Gallagher	500
Total			1,926

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Petroleum steady at 32½c per pound; crude, with light sales; bonded and free are without change.

New York Petroleum Market.

August 16.—Crude is steady at previous quotations with some demand for export—the sales are 3,000 bbls at 18½c; 2,000 bbls (the latter for low gravity for refinery), including a cargo of 2,500 bbls at 22½; gold; and 900 for October, 31. Refined in bond is a turn dearer; 500 bbls is sold at 43½c; the sales are 400 barrels at 50c; 1,000 do light straw to white and deodorized at 50c; 200 do prime straw at 50c; 3,000 gallons in tin, 51c; 2,250 bbls to Philadelphia for export trade, deliverable the remainder of this month, 31½c; and 1,000 bbls for September, 31½c. Naphtha is dearer—we note sales of 88 bbls, 65 gravity, at 38c; and 200 do, 62 gravity, at 37c. Crude sold at 18½@19c. Refined—Sales were made at $5 50@5 ₱ bbl; and 40 crude Gasoline, 70@76c gravity, 25c, cash.

Received at New York since last January.

	bbls	1865. bbls
1865.	302,767	1864. 64,150
Exported same time	1865.	1864.
From New York ..... galls.	6,046,512	11,320,210
Other Ports	2,301,975	6,384,158
Total ..... galls.	9,288,320	18,140,916
Same time, 1863		galls. 19,796,549

—Com. Trad.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, August 17, 1865.

Business was moderately active during the week, with a f